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*Herba* decumbens vel subrepens, hirsuta. *Caules* simplices, 4—8 poll. longi. *Folia*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 poll. longa, opposita, longiuscule petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, integerrima, supra viridia, parcius pilosa, subtus pallida. *Stipulæ* interpetiolares, late ovatæ, acutæ, membranaceæ. *Flores*, 8—9 lin. longi, axillares, solitarii, alterni, subsessiles, basi bracteis duabus stipulis subsimilibus stipati.

1. *S. hirsutum*, Arn.

*Hab.* in insula Ceylon.

This genus may be placed near *Sabicea*.

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1. *N. Wightii* (Arn.); stipularum segmentis ovatis, integris, apice subulato cuspidatis, bracteis vel integris vel basi utrinque laciniulis setacea unica auctis. *Wight, Cat. n. 2473,*

*Hab. ad Courtallum, Wight.*

Caulis 3—12 poll. altus, inferne nudus, ferrugineo-pubescentis. Racemi cernui, folio 2—3-plo breviores: pedicellus calyce duplo brevior. Calycis lacinia ovata, corolla paulo tantum longiores: ovarium 10-costatum, 10-sulcatum, at fructus 5-angulatus, faciebus planiusculis.

2. *N. ceylanicus* (Hook.); stipularum segmentis lanceolatis attenuatis latere exteriori pinnatisectis, bracteis pedunculi palmatisectis, laciniis sub 5 lateralibus tenuioribus.

*Hab. in insula Ceylon, ad "Adam's Peak," Walker.*

Caulis subnullus. Racemi folio tantum paulo breviores: pedicellus calycem subæquans. Calycis lacinia oblonga, corollam duplo superantes: ovarium et fructus omnino ut in antecedente.

That this genus is allied to *Argostemma*\*, Wall., will not I presume be disputed; indeed, trusting to the generic character alone which is given of that genus, it might be doubted if the two were truly distinct. In *Argostemma*, however, the calyx segments are green, and considerably shorter than the

\* The following is a new species of *Argostemma*, the only one yet discovered in the Peninsula of India, found at Courtallum, in 1835, by Dr. Wight.

*A. courtallense* (Arn.); caule basi repente, supra terram erecto, simpliciter pubescente, foliis utrinque glabris, verticillatis terminalibus vel quaternis, duobus oppositis aut tribus late ovatis subæqualibus cætera oblonga multo superantibus, nunc quinto inferiore, vel rarius ternis subæqualibus, stipulis obsolete, umbella pedunculata 2—6-flora foliis majoribus brevior, pedicellis calycibusque pubescentibus, floribus 4-meris, filamentis declinatis, antheris discretis, versus apicem rima duplici dehiscentibus. *Wight, Cat. n. 2474.*

Corolla alba, basi annulo viridi 4-fido lobis emarginatis notata, calycis segmenta ovata acuta duplo superans: lacinia ovata, acuta. Ab hoc differt affine *A. sarmentosum*, Wall., foliis haud verticillatis at tantum approximatis, cujusque pari valde inæqualibus, subtus ad nervos villosis, corolla calycem 5-plo superante ac laciniis lanceolatis: convenit autem stipularum defectu, floribus tetrameris, calyce pubescente, corolla basi viridi annulata, staminibus declinatis, antheris liberis.

DeCandolle, in his generic character, describes the anthers as cohering at the apex, which does not seem to be the case in any of the species noticed by Dr. Wallich, who constituted the genus.

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Caulis subnullus. Racemi folio tantum paullo breviores: pedicellus calycem subæquans. Calycis lacinia oblonga, corollam duplo superantes: ovarium et fructus omnino ut in antecedente.

That this genus is allied to *Argostemma*\*, Wall., will not I presume be disputed; indeed, trusting to the generic character alone which is given of that genus, it might be doubted if the two were truly distinct. In *Argostemma*, however, the calyx segments are green, and considerably shorter than the

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Corolla alba, basi annulo viridi 4-fido lobis emarginatis notata, calycis segmenta ovata acuta duplo superans: lacinia ovata, acuta. Ab hoc differt affine *A. sarmentosum*, Wall., foliis haud verticillatis at tantum approximatis, cujusque pari valde inæqualibus, subtus ad nervos villosis, corolla calycem 5-plo superante ac laciniis lanceolatis: convenit autem stipularum defectu, floribus tetrameris, calyce pubescente, corolla basi viridi annulata, staminibus declinatis, antheris liberis.

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1. *N. Wightii* (Arn.); stipularum segmentis ovatis, integris, apice subulato cuspidatis, bracteis vel integris vel basi utrinque laciniulis setacea unica auctis. *Wight, Cat. n. 2473,*

*Hab. ad Courtallum, Wight.*

Caulis 3—12 poll. altus, inferne nudus, ferrugineo-pubescentis. Racemi cernui, folio 2—3-plo breviores: pedicellus calyce duplo brevior. Calycis lacinia ovata, corolla paullo tantum longiores: ovarium 10-costatum, 10-sulcatum, at fructus 5-angulatus, faciebus planiusculis.

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Since the above characters were drawn up, Sir W. J. Hooker has described this genus and figured one of the species in his valuable 'Icones Plantarum': he, however, has mentioned, but with doubt, the fruit as a 5-celled capsule, and in the plate traces of five dissepiments are represented. As this is the principal point of difference between his observations and mine, I have re-examined both flower and fruit of *N. Wightii*, and an ovarium of *N. ceylanicus*, but I cannot perceive more than the two cells which I have noticed.

In the same part of the 'Icones' two Ceylonese species of *Elæocarpus* are figured; of these *E. pubescens* (tab. 155.) is an excellent representation of my *E. subvillosus*, and *E. coriaceus* (tab. 154.) of my *E. obovatus*, published in the 'Nov. Act. Acad. C. L. Nat. Cur.' xviii. p. 322. Allied to *Elæocarpus* I possess a new genus, also from Ceylon, of which the petals are exactly as in *Elæocarpus*, the filaments long as in *Grewia*, or rather *Tilia*, the anthers short and considerably different from those of either; the leaves, with nearly the structure of some species of *Capparis*, are opposite and quite entire; the calyx has a valvular æstivation, and when in bud is globose and inclosed within two rounded concave bracteolæ; it may be *Elæocarpus integrifolius* of Moon's 'Catalogue of Ceylon Plants.' I have seen neither fruit nor seed.

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